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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

Congress seems to have waked up and taken notice.

Thus far in the second elections in Vienna the Social-Democrats have gained nine seats—19 as against 10, their former representation. The so-called Christian-Socialists lost sixteen seats and were badly routed, among the "slain" being the president of the chamber of deputies of Austria.

If the people are competent to elect a judge whom they do not know, why are they not competent to recall a judge whom they do know? It is a very pithy epigram found in a public print. It is well to think over the proposition. Judges who serve the ruling class should not be kept on the bench by the forbearance of the great people whom they conspire against.

"Revolution is not a legal right but a human right. A people can throw off any government when it pleases. Revolutions have always advanced civilization," says Senator Bacon of Georgia. The senator would better have a care. Such sentiments have not been in fashion since the trusts succeeded to the government.

Patrick Henry talk is regarded as positively shocking these days.

In fact, as early as fifteen years ago a Chicago policeman arrested a man on the lake front for reciting the Declaration of Independence, saying, "Come along! We'll have none of that anarchical talk round here!"

Here is a significant news item—but news withheld by the capitalist press:

"When J. Stitt Wilson was elected mayor of Berkeley, Cal., several weeks ago, the organs of the 'interests' announced that it was an 'accident.' But a couple of days ago another election was held in Berkeley, which had adopted the commission form of government, for two commissioners and two members of the school board. Not a line appeared in the eastern papers giving the result of the second election, probably for the reason that the Socialists swept the city and secured all four offices by 300 to 1,000 majority over the fusion Republican-Democratic ticket. Now, the Socialists have complete control of Berkeley."

"These goods contain 4 to 1 of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda. To remove the same soak in water until fresh enough to suit the taste."

The above, printed in small, hardly noticeable type, is found on the inner wrapper of the highest priced (but not the best) salt codfish. It was printed on to just come within the law, and most purchasers would probably never notice it.

One would suppose that the saturation of fish with salt would of itself be an ample preservative, but the food dopers evidently "have the habit."

The conscientious manufacturers of food products insist that benzoate does not injure health. Well—it was benzoate that the ancient Egyptians used to preserve their mummies.

Benzoate stops fermentation, it makes food indigestible, because the stomach can only digest food that it

The American Protective Tariff and the American Workingman

Text of Victor L. Berger's First Speech in Congress

FOLLOWING are the salient points in the text of Congressman Victor L. Berger's maiden speech in congress. Taking the tariff as his text, the Socialist representative of Wisconsin said the following:

Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor.

Now, I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in your tariff bills. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workingmen in this country and in all other civilized countries who think for themselves. They refuse to be swindled by the agents of the capitalist class on the political field after they have been robbed on the economic field.

Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor.

You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property and for the protection of that property. You are continually making laws to protect manufacturing, banking and commerce—laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

But the workingman who has no other property than his labor power gets scant protection indeed.

If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime. He must steal, or get drunk and disturb the peace—or become a vagrant. Then the law gets a hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or penitentiary.

As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him.

Congressman Berger traced the history of the tariff, showing that at all times it was a subsidy to the manufacturer. "It meant," said he, "that the nation was paying the manufacturer a bonus for investing his money in manufacturing. The high tariff was not wholly responsible for the growth of trusts. It is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition and subsidizes manufacturers. He said:

But the outcome of competition is always the same. Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high-tariff America and in free-trade England. We find trusts in Germany, and even in little Holland. As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust.

At first manufacturers want protection to conquer the home market. They demand it as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight.

But the business man after he has gained control of the home market, and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolite. He suddenly finds that the high tariff is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore he is willing to drop the tariff.

To substantiate this assertion he quoted Carnegie as being in favor of a reduction of duties in the iron industries. Leaving the subject of the tariff from the manufacturer's point of view on the ground that they "are all well able to take care of themselves and are exceedingly well represented in the house," he denied that the tariff was meant to protect the workingman. He said:

That pretense was simply an afterthought because the workingmen have votes. Can't American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workingmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workingmen were more ignorant than the Chinese.

Can disintegrate through fermentation.

Cheap candies are mostly poisonous and it is cheap candies that are most consumed by the school children of this country.

What kind of constitutions will the coming generation have, we may ask, in the face of this terrible fact. I advise parents having the welfare of their children at heart to buy the July number of Pearson's Magazine, and to read the article on Fake Sweets and Soft Drinks to be dodged. They will probably be as much surprised and shocked as I was.

It appears that practically all the cheap glazed candies, such as chocolate drops, are made shiny with common diluted furniture glue—made from dead horses. The Philadelphia North American had forty samples of factory made candies examined, and every one of them contained one or more of the following ingredients: furniture glue, sulphurous acid, butyric and other ethers, shellac, and coal tar dyes.

And what are cheap chocolate fudges made of, do you imagine? Iron rust! The pure food show in New York last year exhibited some of this cheap fudge in which there was not a particle of chocolate and said the country was full of it. It was made of iron oxide and glucose. "One of the Ohio exhibits at the show was a jar of candies covered with sweetened brown house paint!"

Most of the banana flavored candies get their flavor from the lacquer, amy acetate, that is used in bronzing and silvering radiators.

The cheap little Easter egg candies are often given a gloss with varnish thinned with poisonous wood alcohol.

As to coal tar dyes—well, the Persian government some time ago forbade their use in rug making because they corrode the fabric. But what of our children's stomachs? Coal tar stains and benzoate enter into soda water fruits and syrups.

Reputable candy manufacturers all over the country are putting snaphies in their candies, marshmallows especially contain the dops. This is how it comes about. Glucose of itself is not especially harmful, but it is of a yellowish color. To bleach it for white candies, the manufacturers of glucose use sulphur dioxide and sulphurous acid. In this way these chemical poisons get into the candies of measurably honorable manufacturers.

But the foregoing tells only a part. You should read the article—and be guided accordingly.

rant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany and France.

He advised the Representatives who assert that the tariff has benefited labor "not to make such a claim before an audience of workmen of Pittsburgh, Chicago or Milwaukee, just where there is a strike on for living wages in an iron industry."

Declaring that while manufacturers have enjoyed a protective tariff, the American workers in the last twenty years have had to compete with imported labor with a lower standard of living, he continued:

In the steel mills of Pittsburgh, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago, the so-called princes of labor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—hardly no time to praise the Lord and no reason either.

As for the manufacture of woolen goods, bulletin 57 of the census bureau, which gives figures on manufacture for 1905, shows that 4,454 youths and men, 24,552 girls and women and 3,743 children under 16, employed in the manufacture of woolen goods, receive a yearly average of \$396 and a weekly wage of \$7.61.

The same bulletin shows that 29,883 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women and 7,238 children under 16, employed in the manufacture of worsted goods, receive a yearly average of \$379 and a weekly average of \$7.30.

According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States, for a decent living for a family consisting of father, mother and three small children, is \$750 a year. I believe that estimate is much too low and that none of the gentlemen of this house want to live on it. However, the average wages in these highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum.

While being opposed to all tariffs, high or low, the congressman declared that he did not believe free trade would be a panacea. Free trade would mean that a great deal of our manufacturing would be done across the sea.

Labor does not need the so-called protection of tariffs. It has protected itself by strikes and boycotts, which have been declared by the United States supreme court to be illegal. But illegal or not, I hope labor will continue to use them to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our population to a Chinese level. For we have been coming down continually.

Pointing out the fact that slaves, because of their property value, were given good care by their masters prior to the abolition of chattel slavery, he said:

The case is entirely different with the white workingman, the so-called free workingman. When the white man is sick or when he dies, the employer usually loses nothing.

And high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade—like "the flowers that bloom in the spring—have nothing to do with the case."

The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer today, is more concerned about a valuable horse—about a fine dog—about a good automobile—than he is about his employee or about his employee's family.

Showing that the keen competition in the ranks of labor often destroys the worker's home, converts him into a tramp, and sends his wife and children to the factory, the Socialist representative declared:

Women and children do not go into the factory for the fun

of it; they are brought there by dire necessity—by competition. In the cotton factories of the south, where my Democratic free-trade friends come from, the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force.

He here traced the industrial development from the simple hand tool owned by each worker to the modern machine owned by the capitalist and with which he exploits many workers. He said:

All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists, while on the other hand, these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of unemployed, who starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market.

The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and the independence of the wage-earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increases of wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

Things cannot go on like this indefinitely. Some day there will be a volcanic eruption. A fearful retribution will be enacted on the capitalist class as a class, and the innocent will suffer with the guilty.

Referring to the various remedies that have been proposed, such as the single tax, free silver, etc., Congressman Berger said none of these would improve the condition of the worker. He called attention to the big strike now on at Vancouver, B. C., a city which has been painted in glowing colors by Representative Henry George, Jr., because of its adoption of the single tax.

There can be no social freedom, declared Representative Berger, nor a complete justice, until there are no more hirings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of society.

This social freedom, this complete justice, can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution.

I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by one day's revolution. But I know that all legislation, in order to be really progressive and wholesome, must move in that direction.

Legislation that does not tend to an increased measure of control on the part of society as a whole is not in line with the trend of economic evolution and cannot last.

Legislation that interferes with the natural evolution of industry means the taking of backward steps and cannot succeed.

Legislation that divides nations into armed camps, that creates useless navies, that puts up Chinese walls between peoples eager to trade with one another, is reactionary and cannot endure.

Referring to the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule downward, then under discussion, he continued:

The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the condition of the working men and working women. But because it is in line with social and political evolution; because it tends to destroy the old tariff superstition; because it tends to break down the barriers between nations; and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world, I shall support the bill.

Washington News

COLLEAGUES GIVE VICTOR BERGER GREAT OVATION

More Than 300 Hear Socialist's Maiden Speech.

QUIZZED BY MEMBERS

Socialist Representative Declares Trusts Inevitable

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Contents That Tariff Legislation Has Not Been Protective of Labor.

The above is a composite reproduction of the headlines in two of the Washington dailies, the Star and the Herald, over their accounts of Congressman Berger's speech in the house of representatives on the subject of the tariff.

That Comrade Berger made a hit with his first speech is evident when it is noted that the capitalist newspapers admit that fact. The Washington Star, owned by the president of the Associated Press, said:

"Representative Victor Berger got a flattering reception in the house today when he arose to make his maiden speech. Apparently every member of the body now in the city was on hand in the chamber at noon, and when Mr. Berger arose the applause was loud and strong. Undoubtedly a good many members were actuated by motives of curiosity, by a desire to hear the brotherhood of man enunciated in the national legislature for the first time by one who subscribes to its idealist theories. Mr. Berger was interrupted at various points in his speech by members of the house who pride themselves on their knowledge of political economy, and the interchanges that resulted were interesting. Mr. Berger acquitting himself very well indeed."

The fact is that Comrade Berger is decidedly in his element in debate and give-and-take discussion, being quick to see a point and having a remarkable grasp of facts and an unusually retentive memory that is almost a library in itself. The congressman found him no mean adversary and the interchange established his place in the congressional battle ground. When he began his speech only a few of the members were in the house, the talking on the wool schedule having been too dull to command their presence. Word got round quickly, however, that there was something worth their while, and before Comrade Berger had concluded he was surrounded by almost the entire house and numerous senators and others who had crowded in to hear the first Socialist speech ever delivered in Uncle Sam's parliament.

We give herewith the report of the affair, as printed in the Washington Herald:

Berger's Speech

Washington (D. C.) Herald, June 15.—The larger part of the house enjoyed the debate on the Underwood bill to revise the wool schedule for the first time yesterday. Victor Berger, the only Socialist representative

men No. 27, Milwaukee, shot into camp—ten bonds. The report rang clear and true, and still echoes in Brisbane hall.

Branch 1, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., S. D. P., got out of bed. Takes one bond. (Continued to 4th page.)

PIERCING THE FUTURE

Has the Press a Mission?—Our Duty and Our Task in the Cream City—Some Proper Expectations as to Our Daily—An Important Question

It is not crowding before our time to write of the morning ahead of the dawn. Since we have reached close to \$35,000 in subscription for bonds it is only proper that we should here mention and tentatively lay down some journalistic principles the Milwaukee daily is to be guided by.

In the first place, a newspaper has a mission, and this is particularly so if it is a champion of Socialist principles. In the early days of journalism and up to about 1870, all papers were exponents of one sort or another in behalf of the people. They were mainly valued for their editorials, and the earlier the times the less featured the reported and the more the editor. For the past two decades, however, the newspaper has been a bulletin board. With this change of character many newspapers have ceased to be tribunes and become nothing more than business ventures, void of all honor and principle.

Although the direct influence of the editor has lost considerably his indirect influence has gained to an extent to far outweigh this loss. Therefore the modern newspaper, guided by some principle, is a far greater potent of education and propaganda than ever before. That power lies in the fact that it is able to tilt, shade or suppress news. For instance, Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, published in his Times all news detrimental to labor unions and suppressed all news tending to favor them. This policy of the Times has made Los Angeles a comparatively poor union town. In Milwaukee the newspapers once only seemingly fair toward the Socialist city and county administrations, have become hostile to it. The hostility was declared first through their news columns, by tilting and shading all news that tended to boost the Socialists many points above par, and by suppressing the news that could not be colored. The papers in this way have succeeded to a large extent in yellowing a public opinion which at first was very impartial and even well disposed toward the Socialists. After the news columns had brought this result, the editors joined the general attack. Says Will Irwin, in the January Collier: "A newspaper may educate its public up or down, by the very power of constant iteration it may implant one or a number of fixed ideas. If this

Milwaukee Business Man Accords Just Praise to Social-Democratic Administration (From Los Angeles Express, March 1, 1911.)

MILWAUKEE is doing very well under a Socialist administration, thank you, according to Morton Decker, a millionaire manufacturer of that city, who registered at the Landmark this morning. Mr. Decker is the president of the Standard Separator company.

"The Socialists are making the best of their opportunity in Milwaukee, I want to tell you," Mr. Decker said, shortly after his arrival. "They are doing everything in the way of reform that is possible in order to win for them more votes at the next election. They are putting their best foot forward."

"And it is not so bad at that. THAT THE SOCIALIST MAYOR IS GIVING SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT, and he is in a fair way to get another term if conditions remain as they are now."

Mr. Decker has been brought to Los Angeles by friends who are anxious to have him establish a branch of his factory here. He says that it is not at all improbable since advance information has given him a favorable impression of Los Angeles.

from advertising. It is not surprising, therefore, to see the Milwaukee Journal, after it had built up a large subscription from Socialist sympathizers, to turn squarely against the Socialist administration. After it had made itself a worth-while medium of advertising it turned to the interests. The Journal is a business concern, and nothing else. Another Milwaukee daily is now aping the Journal's methods, and seems to be getting results.

The question arises, that if our proposed Socialist daily is to champion the cause of trades unionism and Socialism, will it be able to secure sufficient advertising? Anyone conversant with conditions in Milwaukee, most answer affirmatively. The reasons are evident. The great mass of Milwaukee's workers vote the Socialist ticket. Here lies a buying strength that any concern in the city is only too anxious to pay munificently for. This large buying strength will be centered in the Socialist daily, for it is a foregone conclusion that eight of every ten workers will read the proposed daily. Further, a great number of the smaller dealers are Socialistically inclined and will partition our advertising space. It follows, then, as two does one, that the great advertisers will seek entrance on our display pages, notwithstanding that they may not accept or even like our principles, if they want to sell goods in our following.

Our daily will have a great mission, indeed. Foremost, it will be the warm and living voice of labor and Socialism. Then, to ever report truthfully and accurately the work of our Socialist servants, our comrades in office. To educate the people for referendum subjects, instance the value of the proposed million-dollar park, civic center, municipal theaters, etc. To guard the public schools from hidden foes. To fight the quasi public corporations for less toll and better service. These will be some of the immediate tasks before our daily. It will be sane, true and unequivocal.

So we have in Milwaukee a great opportunity for successful Socialist journalism. We are now ready to have you suggest a name for Milwaukee's Socialist daily. Send your suggestion along with a subscription for a bond as a mark of good faith.

Feeders, Helpers and Job Press-



Preparing for the Coronation

"The widow said that she and her three children had been practically starving. She went to a sister's on Sunday to borrow six pence to get something for dinner and, on returning, found her husband dead."—(Case of William Harvey, of Lillingdon, who committed suicide from worry and want of work.)

"The demand for seats has probably exceeded anything ever experienced by any theatrical management in the world."—(The directors on Monday were made an offer of £500 for any box in the theater, and yesterday a gentleman offered to pay £1,000 to any holder willing to transfer.)—(Referring to Coronation Gala performance at Covent Garden.)

Two items from the Same Column, "London Daily Mail," May 24

The Daily Bonds

This Week - \$34,650
Last Week - \$33,570
Gain - \$1,110

Rabbi Hirshberg on Socialism

Chicago Daily Socialist: Rabbi Hirshberg of Milwaukee, devotes several pages in The Sentinel (Milwaukee) to a fair and somewhat comprehensive statement of the basic principles of Socialism.

He calls attention to the high ideals and motives of the pioneers of the movement and the ripe scholarship of its philosophers and reputations with scorn the silly charge brought in some quarters that Socialists are opposed to law, order and morality.

He confirms all the charges Socialists bring against capitalism and admits the MAIN CONTENTION OF SOCIALISTS, THAT ONLY THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE WILL can the evils which now afflict mankind be removed.

Having granted the premises, Rabbi Hirshberg balks at the conclusions and, setting up a man of straw, proceeds to demolish him. We quote: "But we question very much whether the Socialist program, which aims at the collective ownership and control of ALL WEALTH and the ABOLITION OF ALL PRIVATE PROPERTY, would be desirable." [The caps are ours.]

Socialism does not propose TO ABOLISH PRIVATE PROPERTY. It proposes to collectively own and democratically manage the means of production. No Socialist writer or speaker of standing and no official declaration of the party has ever advocated the ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Socialism is based upon the fundamental fact that human energy, labor, creates all wealth and that the man who labors is entitled to the full product of his labor for his use and enjoyment. It logically follows that the industrious worker who lives simply will accumulate more wealth (communities) in a given time than one who works but little and spends what he earns.

The essential thing is that under capitalism the man who has surplus wealth (no matter how he got it) can invest it and forever afterward LEVY TRIBUTE upon labor in the form of rent, interest and profit.

Socialism gives a man all he earns, BUT NO MORE. It does not rob one for the enrichment of another.

Rabbi Hirshberg declares: "Men may be created equal in rights, but they are never equal in nature."

True Socialism is not based upon the idea that men are equal, but that, though being unequal, they have the right to a chance to make the most of the talents and capacity that each possesses.

Herein lies the essential difference between the two world systems.

Capitalism is based upon the idea of PRIVATE MIGHT. Socialism UPON COLLECTIVE WILL. The one is the law of the jungle—the weak are made for the strong—formerly the chattel slaves, now only for wage slaves. The other proposes to assert the might of the people's will to protect the weak against the exploitation of the strong, and give each one the opportunity to make the most of his capacities, be they great or small.

The objection that "human nature as it now is" will not permit of Socialism is valid only until there is sufficient intelligence and moral development to cause the majority to exercise the collective will and to change the present system of PRIVATE SELF-SEEKING into one in which the individual will find it to his interest to co-operate with his fellows instead of fighting them.

Rabbi Hirshberg refers to the failure of the Oneida community, the Brook farm and other communistic experiments as proof that Socialism would fail. The cause of the failure of all these attempts lies in the fact that these institutions came into competition with unscrupulous, cunning, capitalistic organizations WHICH DID THEM TO DEATH, just as capitalism does to death millions of the finest and most sensitive men and women. It is precisely to give individuals and groups of individuals a chance to develop their ideas that Socialism steps in and says: "The pro-

duction of material things shall be done collectively so that no one need want or fear want."

Rabbi Hirshberg fears that genius would not be discovered by the "central committee" and that "society" would not recognize its Moseses, Shakespeares and Dantes. The authorities never discover genius. When man is possessed by an idea, when a great inspiration comes to him, he proclaims himself.

Under capitalism he may starve before he is heard. Under Socialism his daily bread would be assured by but little toil and he could give himself to the message from on high.

Carnegie a Monster

Cleveland Citizen: Paul P. Kellogg, generally credited as one of the most reliable investigators in iron and steel production, has contributed a strong article to the American Magazine for April in which the pious Carnegie, who is furnishing a big share of the boodle used by the Civic Federation to whitewash the black records of the union-smashers in that institution, is handled without gloves. After showing how the saintly Carnegie compelled his employees to work Sundays, Christmas and all other holidays, Kellogg continues:

"Today, not more than one man out of five in the steel industry works the ten-hour day which is customary in the machine shops, not one out of 100 the eight-hour day which rules in the mines of the same district. The

twelve-hour day had been common ever since steel supplanted iron, but it was not until after the strike of 1892 that all the Homestead rolling mills were put on twelve-hour shifts. Five years earlier, in 1887, the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock (also controlled by Mr. Carnegie) was operating on three eight-hour turns as a result of a strike for the eight-hour day the spring of the year before. On Dec. 16, less than ten days before Christmas, notices were posted announcing that the plant would close the following day for 'annual repairs' and 'employees not otherwise notified' were to consider themselves discharged. The final terms of re-employment offered by Mr. Carnegie included a lowered tonnage scale, the abandonment of the union and a return to the twelve-hour day. They were accepted in May by men who had lain idle all winter."

Mr. Kellogg shows that not only has the Carnegie workday not been changed in these twenty years, but the machinery has been speeded up to the limit, unemployment has increased and wages have been hammered down to the point where only 4 per cent of the workers receive \$5 a day or better and 60 per cent receive \$2 a day or less for twelve hours' work. After reading Mr. Kellogg's article the most obtuse workman in the country ought to understand the reason why Carnegie "earns" \$20,000,000 a year and is able to debase the public conscience with public libraries, peace funds, Civic Federation humbuggery and other methods to sanctify his blood money.

By the Blood of the Babes

By Silas Hood

Babies of twelve—girls as well as boys—must continue to work eight, ten and twelve hours a day in Tennessee. The SUPREME COURT of that master class owned state has so decided. May 28 last, in the present year of our Lord, the fathers and grandfathers, who comprise that court, when attired in the monkish robes of their calling, handed down a decision to the effect that an amendment to the child's labor law making it unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in the mills, mines, factories, department stores and workshops WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. This amendment to the law was passed by the legislature a year ago and increased the age for the commencement of child slavery from 12 to 14.

The supreme court of the state had no more right to wipe out this amendment than they have to say whether the farmer shall charge 12 or 14 cents a dozen for the eggs his hens lay. But they lawlessly acted in response to the capitalists' cry to be permitted to employ babies in the mills at a criminally low wage so that the exploiting class may be permitted to employ babies in the mills at a criminally low wage so that the exploiting class may be permitted to pile up more profits of the sweat, blood and lives of helpless children of the working class.

The effect of this lawless decision is that children may now be "legally" employed by the sanctimonious profit-mongers, and at the early age of 12. It also means that children of 8 will be employed, as they will be recognized by the unscrupulous capitalist employers as being of LEGAL age.

I was at Alabama City, Ala., three years ago and I saw a little 8-year-old baby girl sleeping in a workingman's home. It was broad daylight when I looked at the sleeping face of the little child. The time was 2 p. m. She was sleeping days. I learned from the poorly nourished mother, in order to get strength enough to work NIGHTS in the cotton mills of that Alabama town. Working nights—on an eleven hour shift—for 26 cents a night to grind out profits for the capitalist owners whom, I learned, lived in New York. And when I looked at the wan face of that little child I saw there the pallor of death on those baby cheeks. That babe had

been snatched from the healthful playground that was a God-given right of the little one, and had become one of the 60,000 and more youthful victims of the murderous capitalist game of the solid Democratic south. And standing by the bedside of that baby, whose brother and sister scarcely much older than herself, were at work in the same mill, I took a solemn oath that whenever I got a chance I would deal a blow to the system that was the cause of depriving that baby and its millions of sisters and brothers of the heritage that rightfully is theirs.

And I have kept that promise. I have told the story of the murder of that baby—the little tot died at 2 a. m. one night seven months later, two hours after being carried home unconscious from the mill—to more than 200,000 persons in the United States who have the power to assist in voting the system responsible for the slaughter of that little daughter of the poor, out of existence. And if I live long enough and retain my strength I'll tell 2,000,000 and more this story of how the lives of babies are ground into dollars and cotton.

A system that cannot live except by the blood of babes doesn't deserve to live. And we Socialists cry out in words of flame and truth that this capitalist slaughter of innocent childhood must be made to die.

War Costly in Youth and Wealth

It is a fact not widely known that most wars are fought by boys. The total enrollment of Union soldiers, including re-enlistments, was 2,778,309. Of this total, more than 2,000,000, at the time of their enlistment, were under the age of 21 years. Twenty-five of these boys were only 10 years old; 225, 12 years old, 1,523, 14 years of age; 844,981, 16 years of age, and 1,151,848, 18 years old. The exact number under the age of 21 at the date of their enlistment was 2,150,708. Of all the soldiers of the federal armies, only 618,511 were more than 21 when they took up arms. The Confederate armies had even a larger proportion of boys. The annual cost of the army and navy of the United States, for the years 1890-1899, was \$51,000,000; but from 1902-1910, the annual expense reached the enormous sum of \$185,000,000. The estimated cost of the Panama canal is \$361,000,000. The army and navy in two years, cost more than this; and the cost for five years exceeds the national debt, which is \$109,000,000. —Western Woman Voter.

The Milwaukee Vote

[Twentieth Century Magazine.]

The Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee reports the Socialist vote in that city by years as follows:

1899	2,414
1900	2,473
1902	8,453
1903 (by-election)	6,260
1904	15,056
1906	16,837
1907 (by-election)	5,258
1908	20,877
1909 (by-election)	8,555
1910	27,608
1911 (by-election)	12,264

These figures are extremely interesting. The success of 1910 can no longer be attributed to mere chance or to the single fact that the Rose administration had caused general discontent with the old established parties. The latter explanation may be partially satisfactory, but educational propaganda, public understanding and civic confidence, will fill the gap left in the explanation. The increase has been gradual and the growth evolutionary.

The Coming Spanish Revolution.—Considerable alarm is being felt concerning Spain's political future. The people are so uncertain as to what is going to happen that the wealthier classes are taking their families abroad and transferring as much as possible of their investments to other countries. The reactionary, military and clerical elements have full control of the government, and repressive measures are being adopted. These are having the effect of enraging the people. The Radical groups are, in fact, rapidly organizing an open attack on King Alfonso's throne.—Ex.

The Way Out

By John M. Work

ALLOWING for all the advantages that have already been attained, any candid observer must admit that the condition of the working class at the present time is deplorable.

We are dependent upon the capitalist masters for jobs. They can give us jobs, or decline to give us jobs, as they like. When we have jobs, our wages are barely sufficient to buy the commonest necessities of life. When we are out of employment, we have to suffer every manner of privation and degeneration. Thousands of our brother workingmen are killed every year because they cannot control the conditions under which they must work. Hundreds of thousands more are maimed for the same reason. We are unable to properly educate our children. Many of them have to go to work

when they are almost infants. Our daughters through the brothels because they are unable to earn a living in any other way. Suicide, insanity, intoxicating liquor, disease and death, ravage our class with wanton havoc.

All the evils of society seem to concentrate their baneful effects upon us.

And with good reason. For, the private ownership of the industries places the whole working class in a condition of servitude. The capitalists own the industries. The workers are therefore dependent upon them for jobs. They bribe us for just enough to keep us alive. They discharge us whenever they feel like it. They maim and kill us by lack of safeguards, in order to increase their own profits. They reduce our children to slavery and drive our daughters into lives of shame. They surround us with conditions which make us the prey of every scoundrel and send us to untimely graves.

In a land of unbounded plenty, why should this be so?

The working class does the necessary and useful work of the world. If we could free ourselves from dependence and secure the full value of our labor, all these evils would disappear.

And this can be done. If the workers will vote together, they can elect their own candidates to office. They can elect the local, state and national administrations.

Court Rules Against Post

Dismisses Suit Against Bucks Co. and Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—United States Circuit Judge Dyer today sustained a demurrer to the injunction suit filed by C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., against the Bucks Stove and Range company, Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor to restrain them from carrying out an agreement by which the Bucks company was to maintain a closed shop and the union labor boycott against it was lifted by the federation. Post is a minority stockholder of the company. Coupled with the injunction suit was a plea for damages for the Bucks company amounting to \$750,000. In sustaining the demurrer, Judge Dyer dismissed the suit, holding that he had no jurisdiction.

Socialism and the Rich

HOW can a rich man be a consistent Socialist? Can he keep his riches without stultifying himself? Why does he not practice what he preaches and "divide up," thus demonstrating (?) his honesty and the truth of his doctrines?

These and similar questions which are frequently asked disclose the fact that Socialism is not understood.

Socialists do not disparage riches; on the contrary, they want everybody to be rich. They propose to abolish poverty as an undesirable social condition that breeds all manner of mental, moral and physical ills. They point to the glorious fact that nature is bountiful and her resources limitless, and that man has invented machinery that enables him to produce without exhausting, benumbing toil, PLENTY FOR ALL.

The world is full of things of use, comfort and luxury. It is not that we cannot produce enough, it is because we ROB THE MAJORITY OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRODUCE FOR THEMSELVES, THAT POVERTY EXISTS IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY.

Socialists do not believe in "dividing up." They do not believe in charity, which debases both donor and recipient. They demand justice for all.

Society, by taking possession of the means of production and distribution and acting as "trustee" for all its members, can guarantee equal opportunity to all.

It can be done in no other way. To divide the wealth of all the rich (to say nothing of that owned by a few rich Socialists) among the poor, while the present system exists, would be like pouring water into the ocean. It would only be a short time until the most energetic, cunning and unscrupulous would be on top again.

Socialism includes all humanity. It is based upon the great psychological fact that the human race is an organism of which each individual is a vital cell. An injury to one is an injury to all. This law of unity and solidarity was glimpsed thousands of years ago. The Carpenter of Nazareth expressed it when He said: "That which ye have done unto me, that which ye have done unto me," —Chicago Daily Socialist.

Corporation Lawyer's Game

"I care not who writes the laws of a nation if I write delays." "A judge is a lawyer who has been promoted for efficiency." "No great lawyer ever thinks of going into court in these days. A man who really understands the meaning and uses of the law is as much bored by arguing a case before the ordinary judge as Paderewski would be by teaching the five-finger exercise to a blacksmith."

"A lawyer's first business with the law is to find the hole in it. His second business is to remember where he found it. His third business is to pull somebody through it." "A business lawyer should reflect that organization is but the necessary first step toward reorganization." "When an enterprising man comes to me for advice, I tell him what he can do with safety, what he can do with risk, and what he can do with danger. If he is the right kind of man he does the dangerous thing—and comes to me again."—From "The Interpreter's House" in The American Magazine.

Looking for Publicity

The Triangle Waist company of New York "has paid a tribute to the Call of which this paper is proud. The employers of 143 workers who were burned or crushed in death early in April have offered to buy half a page of advertising in the Call at the price of \$500." The offer was refused.

They can then take the industries over and make them collective property owned by all the people and run for the benefit of all the people. They can guarantee all men and women employment at their full earnings, and shorten the hours of labor enough so that the guarantee can be fulfilled.

Then, there will be no capitalists to receive exorbitant profits. The workers will control their own conditions of labor and receive the full value of their labor.

This change will remove all the economic evils by which we are surrounded. It will surround us with conditions wherein it will be the most natural thing in the world for us to be happy, healthy and highly enlightened. It will open up the avenues to all the higher things of life, from which the masses of the people are now locked, barred and bolted. It is true that this will be Socialism, but we should not be frightened by a name.

New Milwaukee Park

Milwaukee's beautiful river valley will become a noted park. Five hundred acres of river front will be purchased at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Through a little cleverness on the part of the city fathers options on nearly all this land was secured by the officials for the city before it was known that the council contemplated condemning it for a park. Such options have sometimes been secured in other cities, but not always for the benefit of the city.—Good Government News.

Investment in the People's Realty Co. is a Good Way to Help

Total Shares Now Sold Amount to \$35,175.00

Easy Reading

The Socialist and labor movement, like human beings, must have food, raiment and shelter. We will concern ourselves at the present with shelter.

About two years ago, the first substantial sign of the dignity of the local cause was evidenced by the conception and materialization of a building plan to house the forces for the emancipation of labor. The building was erected last year at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, one of the truly busy places in Milwaukee. Here pass by three lines of street cars. An endless caravan of freighted wagons carry to and from the whole day long the precious wealth of hand and brain. Here passes by the long procession of weary toilers, at morning, noon and evening. And in sight of them all stands, Brisbane Hall, our building, square shouldered, and four stories high, a mass of concrete inspiration to every tired frame.

Brisbane Hall covers 50x50 feet, is easily reached from all parts of the city, and is the fort of labor. It houses the greater number of labor unions, the Social-Democratic Herald, Political Action, the Vorwaerts, Naprood, the Co-operative Printery and is the headquarters of the Social-Democratic party. The building is substantial and fireproof, having been constructed of brick and concrete, at an approximate cost of \$62,000.

How the Fund Was Raised

To erect Brisbane Hall necessitated funds. After considerable of the usual committee work it was decided best to raise the amount by organizing a stock company and sell shares there-

in. The company was styled the People's Realty company and incorporated at first at \$25,000, but later increased to \$40,000. Of this sum \$35,175 has been subscribed in twenty-five (\$25) dollar shares, leaving a balance of less than five thousand dollars in shares still to be sold.

For the Daily

Brisbane Hall was planned to be the home of our daily newspaper. Accordingly accommodations were provided for every department of a first-class metropolitan daily. For this purpose the building is very advantageously located, being almost in the heart of the city, close to the newspaper district, near administration buildings, courts, jails and skyscrapers. Just as soon as the Socialist movement shows itself ready to finance the daily, the paper will sizzle from the press.

The Last Shares

However, it is best to work at one thing at a time. Therefore, it behooves us that we at once get rid of the remaining shares in the People's Realty company. Only 193 shares remain, each at \$25. The sale of the bonds for the daily will go much faster if we can get these shares off our books.

Brisbane hall is a valuable investment. The dividend for each dollar will probably be 6 per cent per year. At least that is what we shall try to earn.

We herewith publish an itemized estimate of probabilities. Let us dispose of this People's Realty stock, and then both shoulders to the one thing—the daily.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES.

Capital Stock	\$40,000.00	
Mortgage	35,000.00	
		\$75,000.00
Estimated Income Per Year.		
Rentals, \$775.00 per month makes, per year	\$9,300.00	
Estimated Expenses Per Year.		
Taxes	\$800.00	
Repairs	500.00	
Janitor service	1,020.00	
Water	80.00	
Coal	700.00	
Insurance	115.00	
Light	250.00	
Towel service, renovation, window cleaning, etc.	400.00	
		\$3,865.00

3-1/2 per cent sinking fund on \$35,000.00	1,167.00
5 per cent interest on \$35,000.00 mortgage average for 30 years	875.00
6 per cent dividend on \$40,000.00 stock	2,400.00
Average yearly losses on rent	500.00
Average surplus	493.00
	\$9,300.00

TIME PAYMENT PLAN STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY
Capital Stock, \$40,000. 1,600 Non-assessable Shares at \$25 Each.

To H. W. BISTORIUS, Treasurer,
528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$25 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent, each, due and payable on the following first day of each month.

Enclosed herewith find \$..... for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance monthly thereafter as above enumerated.

No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....

Amount..... Address.....

CASH PAYMENT PLAN STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

PEOPLE'S REALTY COMPANY
Capital Stock, \$40,000. 1,600 Non-assessable Shares at \$25 Each.

To H. W. BISTORIUS, Treasurer,
528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$25 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, for which find enclosed \$.....

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Amount..... Address.....

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of the United States of America

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For particulars write to main office.

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Total..... \$2.15
Send me ONE DOLLAR BILL, and I will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quick. Address: POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No. 17

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Do Workingmen Pay Taxes?

By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord

(Written for The Herald.)

SOME wise lawyers of the Wisconsin legislature, assisted by an expert, framed up what they called an "Income Tax Law" for the people of that state.

The Socialist party asks for "a progressive income tax, with liberal exemptions. The bill reported in by the Wisconsin expert and lawyers contained the "liberal exemptions," but they were at the wrong end of the scale. They exempted the wages or "income" of a working man up to \$600 a year—provided he was not married. If he was married, they allowed another \$200, and also \$200 for each child under age or person dependent.

The Socialists promptly introduced an amendment raising the exemption to \$1,000 for a single man and \$1,200 for a married man, with the other exemptions added. Then the fun began. The gist of the whole argument of the committee was that the law would be a failure if the exemptions were not low; and that the workingmen ought to be willing to pay their share toward the support of society; that the workingmen were protected by society and ought to be required to help pay for the expenses of this "protection."

It fell to the writer to give the answers to these arguments, which he did in about the following terms:

A law which proposes to tax the income of workingmen over \$600 is not an income tax at all; it is a tax on wages, and the title of the bill ought to be changed to read in that way.

An income tax law which depends upon a tax on small incomes, beginning at \$600, to create a revenue,

must have been drafted by a committee which misconceived its entire mission as a committee on income tax.

The whole purpose of an income tax is, not to add to the already heavy burden of the indirect taxation upon the workers; but rather to furnish a means by which the state can secure, for the common benefit, some small portion of that tremendous product of the social process which is made possible by the organization of the political, social and economic system. No one man has created or is responsible for this complex thing called "society," but a small class holds the control of the processes of production and distribution, and manages them for the benefit of this class. Of course, the class in control will always control society for its own benefit. That is what is called "human nature."

But an income tax was invented for the precise purpose of getting at this surplus value, this "rakeoff" which the owners of the social plant are taking to themselves.

The claim that workingmen ought to pay their share of the cost of carrying on the government and ought to be willing to pay for the protection afforded them by society was particularly aggravating.

To begin with, what protection does the working class get? How does the fire department, the police department, the health department, the courts and the schools benefit or "protect" the workers?

The \$600-a-year man has no property to protect. Eighty-four per cent of the people of Milwaukee live in rented homes. And those who have

a piano or a little good furniture pay the fire insurance companies for the real protection they get.

The police—it is claimed—give the workers protection. To be sure! A workingman out of a job is protected by being sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. A workingman who gets drunk is knocked on the head and given "60 days," while the rich drunkard caught on the streets is put in a back and sent home by the policeman. The worker who is trying to get better wages through united action of his fellow workers is jailed with a broken scalp by the police or sheriff's force; and the scab is furnished an escort of the militia if necessary.

Perhaps it will be said that the worker's children are protected and educated. It is a mournful fact that what little there is of child labor legislation which amounts to anything has been put on the statute books only as a result of long, painful and costly processes of agitation, organization and struggle by the workers. At every session of the legislature the capitalists prove again the strength of their position by giving profits the right of way over child-labor. And a bill fixing the hours of labor for women was emasculated by the senate just the day before the discussion on the income tax bill. A bill prohibiting girls under 18 selling papers on the streets and from blacking boots was killed in the senate, and only revived after the matter had been put up to the governor by the Socialists reminding him of the plank in the Republican platform of 1910.

And then the claim that workingmen ought to pay for all this—as though they do not pay now!

The workers do pay now—and they pay the great bulk of the taxes, directly or indirectly.

Rent is always fixed at a rate which covers the taxes on the house. Prices on groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, clothes, furniture, etc., from the factory to the retailer—always are fixed to cover and pay for the amount expended for taxes all along the line.

That covers state and local taxes and much of the federal tax as well. Probably not one working man in ten thousand knows how much he

pays of the taxes of the city, state and nation in this way. But he ought to know. Here are a few facts:

The United States government appropriated for its expenses in 1908 the small sum of \$628,625,723. That amounts to about \$7 for each person man, woman and child—in the whole country. So that for the average family of 57 persons there is paid \$399.00. This has to be paid by some one. The manufacturer, the business man, the property owner and the professional men "take it on" to the prices of their goods and services. The worker is the only one who cannot "dodge" or "duck." And so he pays to all these fellows the money with which to pay the amount of \$399.00 national taxes for his family.

The amount of the state tax in Wisconsin in 1910 was \$1,888—or nearly two dollars—per capita or person. That means \$567 for each average family.

The tax for city, village, town and county purposes averages in Wisconsin for 1910 the amount of \$9,735 per capita. That means \$61,907 per family.

Add these together and the total amount of taxes paid per family in Wisconsin for local, state and federal purposes is \$69,794 or \$110.67.

All this, of course, must come out of the wages of the man who is getting \$600 a year. His wages make up his "gross income" as a rule; and his net income must be figured by taking out taxes, too, just like the income of any other person or corporation.

And so the man who gets only \$600 wages in a year is paying \$13.33 per cent of his income for taxes—almost one-fifth—almost 20 cents out of every dollar. And the lawyers wanted to add another 1 per cent to that. They argued that "it would only amount to one dollar if he was getting one hundred dollars above the amount he was exempted from."

It was the old game of "plucking" as many feathers as possible without making the goose squawk too loud. But this time the geese knew what was going on. They were on hand at the plucking, and the exemptions were raised. The amendment introduced by the Socialists was adopted.

Madison, Wis.

A Letter to Bill

By Carl Sandburg

Dear Bill: We have a good many business men in this country but the whole of them altogether can be put into two bunches. I don't mean that one of these bunches will have all the good, nice sheep in it, and the other bunch all the bad-ey'd, bad-behaving goats in it. What I mean is that the business men of our fair, prosperous country can be separated and divided into two distinct bunches. One of these will have the Big Business Men. The other will have the Little Business Men and no man who is a Little Business Man belongs in the bunch that holds the Big Business Man.

It is here that the question comes up, "What is a Big Business Man?" This is not a hard question to answer. You can always tell the real Big Business Man in this way: He carries around with him three valuable little pieces of private property. He has a bank in his pants pocket, a quartet of live politicians in one vest pocket, and a newspaper in the other vest pocket. Get a hold of a bank, my brother, a live, nifty gang of politicians, and a daily newspaper, and then you will be the owner of the things that go with a Big Business Man. You can own any one of these three things and you will still be only a Little Business Man. But when you have got all three, bank, politicians and newspaper, then you can make a noise that will put you in the Big Bunch.

You must have a machine for controlling and manipulating money. You must have a machine for controlling at least a part of the government so that the votes you hold added to the votes the other fellows hold make you able to get all the law and all the enforcement or non-enforcement of law you need. You must have a machine for moulding the putty of public opinion. When you have got these three things, you are sure of a reputation and by the evening lamp and on the street corners, people will talk about you as a Big Business Man. You will be fixed for doing the things that Big Business does.

And on your life, Bill, of all these things don't forget the daily newspaper. You can talk to the public thirty times a month with a daily newspaper. You can tell the people the solemn truth and the straight facts about murder, disappointed love, carbolic acid suicides, charity balls, grand opera, race horses, prize fights and baseball. Tell the people the whole truth and nothing but the truth about these things. In this way, you get their confidence. And then—then, my boy, tell them about politics and capital and labor only as much as they ought to know and only as much as it is good for your business that they ought to know.

Don't forget the newspaper, Bill. In all Christendom, it is one of the hardest, strongest clubs for knocking down what you want and taking it home. Napoleon Bonaparte, whose business was putting a king on a throne one day and knocking him off the next, used to say, "I read one newspaper more than a hundred thousand soldiers."

Wacze would the czar of Russia be if he didn't control the newspapers of his wide domain? Every line of news and every editor's smallest word is looked over carefully each day by the czar's chosen men, and if anything is written that touches the czar where he lives—out it goes and the editor is lucky if he doesn't get Siberia for his. This is the game you must play if you are going to be a Big Business Man in our own fair, prosperous country.

It is a good thing to have culture,

Is Senator Cummins Really Progressive?

By John M. Work

(Written for The Herald.)

1. THINK NOT.

One of the saddest things in human life is the fact that so many people think they are "headed forward" when in reality they are headed backwards.

That is the case with Mr. Cummins.

As Vida Scudder says, "The most stirring times are those of transition, when it is the hardest to distinguish the trend of living forces from the notes of the passing age. Mistaken loyalties to causes of extinguished glory trail their mournful light across the pages of history, as the rays of dead stars wander forever through space. He is the strong man, the wise man, whose humility in the presence of facts has bestowed on him the gift to read the mind of his age aright and to co-operate with its true purpose."

Mr. Cummins has failed to distinguish the notes of the passing age from the trend of living forces.

He is giving mistaken loyalty to a cause of extinguished glory.

He has not read the mind of the age aright and is not co-operating with its true purpose.

In a recent speech, he is reported as saying, "There is but one means to circumvent the havoc which this (the trustification of industry) will ultimately work, and that is the restoration of competition in manufacture and trade."

the good of the investors than in the good of the consumers. A measure which would have legalized the proposition that railroad officials be held for murder in the second degree in cases of death from avoidable accidents received Socialist support.

Prefer King Rule?

"The immigration office at Ottawa informed me officially that nearly as many immigrants have left the state of Washington for Canada during the last year as during the three years preceding," writes Albert J. Noek in The American Magazine. In "Why Nature's Way Is Best" he states: "The figures are as follows: 1907, 3,829; 1908, 7,517; 1909, 9,366; 1910, 17,734. The doubling of immigration at figures of that size, from one year to the next, is certainly interesting. Washington and Oregon together have in four years, since 1906, sped 43,979 citizens into the larger liberty of the Dominion of Canada. And in the nature of things there is no earthly reason for it. Washington and Oregon, fairest of prospects, richest and loveliest of empires, holding every natural opportunity for all sorts and conditions of men—why should anyone, once having seen them, ever leave them? Only because they are blighted by monopoly, cursed by a feudalistic land policy; a most iniquitous tax system, and the spirit of speculation that springs from both."

Social Evolution at Work

"The International Socialist movement," writes Prof. Charles Zuehlbin, the well-known lecturer and author, who was fired out of Rockefeller's Chicago university because he insisted on telling the truth, "is without exception the most pregnant movement of modern times. It is the creation, not of one man or any set of men, but of the titanic forces of social evolution. It is becoming a mighty force in all civilized countries. It has built up a powerful press, and, furthermore, has produced a scientific and philosophical literature that com-

This is not the first time he has glorified competition.

He is utterly mistaken.

Competition is gone forever, except in a few small industries. There is no use wishing that it might return. It is just as impossible for it to return as it is for the oak to return into the acorn. You cannot turn industrial evolution backwards.

Competition is only possible with primitive machinery, where a man can carry on an industry by his own labor, or where a few men can carry on an industry by their own labor.

Modern machinery literally compels co-operative industry. It is an impossibility to carry on any great industry except by many people co-operating together. Competition is impossible.

The only trouble is that we allow a few men to own the great industries and thereby permit them to get nearly all the earnings of the rest of the people.

The remedy is the collective ownership and control of the great industries.

Then the benefit will go to all the people, instead of going to a few capitalist parasites as it does now.

Would that Mr. Cummins might be able to see this fact and bend his great ability toward that end. He should quit his foolishness and come into the Socialist movement.

Then he would be headed forward.

mands the respect of scholars everywhere. It numbers among its advocates many of the foremost writers, artists, thinkers, economists, orators and scientists of the old world and the new."—Ex.

At the Summer Resort

Yes, it is beautiful, this peaceful scene Of shimmering lake, deep in the pine-woods green.

With happy, brown-kneed children, youth and maid, And elder folk in summer white arrayed.

At tennis, golf, and boating—all at play, Wherever they while these golden hours away.

And yet—and yet—I wish I could not see.

Back in the city's heat and misery, Those patient men who toil in shop and mill,

Their work-worn wives, their children Wasting their lives in cruel sacrifice.

To give these idle ones this paradise! —Brand Whitlock.

The Horror of War.

"There is, perhaps, no woman who could look upon a battlefield but the thought would rise in her, 'So many mothers' sons! So many mouths of weariness and pain while bones and muscles were shaped within; all this that men might live with glazed eyeballs and swollen faces and fixed, blue, unclosed mouths, and great limbs tossed—that an acre of ground might be manured with human flesh, that next year's grass or poppies or karoo bushes may spring up greener and redder!'"—Olive Schreiner.

Purchase of a Republic—Exclusive mining and railway rights in three-quarters of Guatemala will be obtained by a group of American capitalists if the legislature sanctions the proposal. This transaction has led to a statement in the American press that financiers have bought the Guatemalan Republic—lock, stock and barrel.—The Worker, Brisbane, Australia.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED. To maintain their rule over their pay the capitalists grow ever fiercer and become the only vital force before the American people. The wage working class, therefore, has the most vital and important task of all: to organize the public powers, public law and public science. They control the dominating parties and through them the elected public officials. They select, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They own our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

Socialism is the New Patriotism

It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It matches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wanders disguised, maimed and kills by the thousands of human beings annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the slums and tenements and turns large numbers of them into beggars, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and means of production and for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built. The political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership. The means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalism. The power of the machine, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture and agriculture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for industrial use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In the hour of freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class rule to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

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Mr. Morehouse's Letter

To the Editor of the Social-Democratic Herald.

I have never heretofore asked the courtesy of appearing in your columns. I do so now because I believe it may be useful all around if I do so. I observe communications from Socialists quite frequently in the non-Socialistic papers, and I presume you extend a like courtesy to your brethren who still dwell in outer darkness.

Let us all, who care for good and honest government in Milwaukee, try to be friends. Some of us had hoped that in future we might not only be friends, but even disregard each other's politics in voting for city officers. In that hope you did not share, and whether you were right or wrong, it is all over now for two years, at least.

The present condition means that each of us must continue to oppose each other on many issues concerning which we disagree, but also that we must honestly and sincerely work together for the good of the city. Nobody had higher hopes from the present administration than I had; no one rejoices more when something is well done by it, as many things have been. When Mr. Seidel acts as mayor of all the people I want to be acquainted his cordial co-worker and supporter.

Your own columns during the past year will show you why many who had voted for Socialists in the spring of 1910 felt unable to vote for Socialists in the spring of 1911. You, more than anyone else, have it in your power to make it possible or impossible for us to vote for Socialists in the spring of 1912. We are obliged to weigh the city administration very largely by the way in which you interpret it.

But one thing that is essential is that we all be fair to one another; and nobody has complained more of injustice from the press than have Socialists. Are you fair to your adversaries? Let bygones be bygones, and treat only of the present.

You reprinted last week, "What Senator Gaylord Told the Milwaukee Journal." Senator Gaylord's letter consisted largely of questions, and the Journal answered them at considerable length. I have no interest in the Journal, but I thought it was particularly fair and courteous in its treatment of that letter. You reprinted the letter, including the questions, but omitted the Journal's answers. Was that fair? Why reprint questions and omit answers? Were not the questions asked in good faith to be answered?

When Socialists were in the minority in the common council they expected to be treated as the equals of other citizens. Certainly Socialists in the legislature have not over-developed the principle of meekness with reference to the majority. All the non-governing class in Milwaukee asks is to be treated as the Socialists in the legislature expect to be treated by their colleagues—as legislative equals in spite of their politics. You insist that in law we all be labeled as partisans when we vote. Some of us will refuse labels and will inflict our votes upon your candidates if we choose to; but we want to be constructive forces, with you, in building up a better Milwaukee, in which the meanness of us shall be treated fairly. You as the great representative of our governing class, have the opportunity to interpret your administration to us. We expect fairness, first.

Frederic C. Morehouse.

Thanking Mr. Morehouse for the good will which he expresses and for his desire to treat the Social-Democratic administration fairly, we would say as to the matter of the criticism contained in his communication that the copy of Senator Gaylord's letter was sent us from Madison at the time the original was sent to the Journal, and was at once put in type by us. It was sent us, doubtless, because of the

uncertainty as to whether it would be printed in the Journal, and the reason it was not printed in our columns at the time of its receipt was because the advertising pressure on our columns was very heavy that week, especially toward the end of the week when the local pages were "made up."

There was no thought in printing the letter last week to do injustice to the Journal, but simply to give our readers the benefit of the facts it set forth. If Mr. Morehouse will read it over again he will find that it consists of a good deal more than mere questions, very much more.

We confess to being drawn to Mr. Morehouse by reason of the fact that his attitude is entirely devoid of suspicion. We feel that he is not a man of ulterior motives, but a man with a crusader spirit and a wholesome directness. His reason for his advocacy of a nonpartisan law is far from being that of the Milwaukee Journal (whose innocence Mr. Morehouse will find well explained if he will look at its labor department and the snuff it is poisoning printing there relative to union men and capitalist party politics). And Mr. Morehouse's advocacy is far away, surely, from that of Con. Corcoran and Frank Schütz and the Democratic City Committee (Ruse Democracy) which we show on this page. And we must say that the attitude of the Rose leaders shows pretty well who would pose as angels and guardians of the civic virtue, and where such creatures would line up in a final balloting under a majority fusion election law.

All's not gold that glitters—especially a nonpartisan fusion bill. Mr. Morehouse sincerely believes that a nonpartisan law would save Milwaukee from the rascals; we are not so confident. That's a question as to whether the "majority" consists of the

Rose Bunch Wanted It!!

After the bi-partisan nonpartisan humbug bill was defeated at Madison, and after Stern had moved for reconsideration the Corcoran-Schutz Rose Democracy sent a formal letter to all the Democratic legislators asking them to help get nonpartisanship for Milwaukee! What does the rank and file of the party have to say to that?

(Copy of Original Sent to W. J. Bichler, Member of Assembly)
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Members of the Democratic City Committee, hereby petition the Democratic members of the legislature to support and vote for bill 25, which provides for nonpartisan elections in the city of Milwaukee:

Ward.

1. John Sehlhelein, Jr.
2. Phil. Polachek.
3. C. Corcoran.
4. J. Gormley.
5. M. W. Kalaher.
6. P. McGinnis.
7. Frank Nugent.
8. John S. Kaney.
9. Philip Schmitz.
10. Arthur H. Koenitzer.
11. Joseph P. Surges.
12. J. M. Konkel.

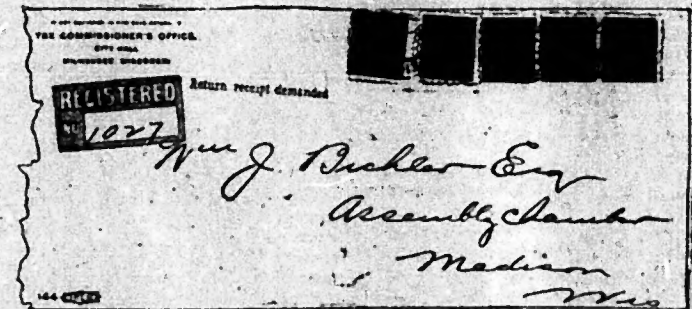
Ward.

13. Joseph M. Herkowski.
14. Jacob Litza, Jr.
15. Gustave A. Dick.
16. Harry Dempsey.
17. W. J. Gleason.
18. Chas. A. Mosher.
19. Ed. Steigerwald.
20. Chas. H. F. Ollrogge.
21. Geo. Rahn.
22. P. J. Kern.
23. John A. Stemper.

We, the undersigned, respectively, chairman, secretary and treasurer of the Democratic City committee of the city of Milwaukee, hereby certify that the signatures of the foregoing petition are those of the respective members of the Democratic City committee.

(Signed)

FRANK B. SCHUTZ, Chairman.
WALTER SCHINZ, Secretary.
JOSEPH M. CROWLEY, Treasurer.



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Live Questions

Progress comes slowly. But it does come.

Just now we are contesting for a square deal among the jury commissioners. These commissioners will be watched sharply and their methods published.

One of the old evils that seems to have disappeared out of fear of the rising labor movement is "the professional jurymen."

A few years ago, an assessor down in the Third ward asked a woman what her husband's occupation was. And she answered, "He's a jurymen."

What do you think of that for a good, steady job?

"Don you believe in dividing up the wealth of the world equally among all men?"

This silly question is one that a lawyer, Gen. Doe, used to ask in picking a jury.

Other lawyers have asked questions just as foolish, out of the fear of getting a Socialist or a union man on a jury.

It is a proper time to recall the remark of John Graham Brooks, "The average trades unionist knows more about economics and general current events of importance than the average business man wrapped up in his schemes of money-making."

How is your coal bin? Empty? Better let me have the order to fill it. Good coal and full weight is guaranteed. Delivery as prompt as possible. The party and press will be the gainer through this transaction. No matter how large or small the order, all have my personal attention. H. W. Bistorius, Book Store, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut street.

This recent action of the nonpartisan people-be-lammed judges was taken after they had been beseeched to take such action by representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers. These just judges! The street railway likes that kind of nonpartisan ship! It will save it thousands of dollars.

We make no criticism of the personality of the commissioners appointed. Simply that they are all representatives of the non-wage-earning class, and were designedly thus chosen. Which means that the wage-earning class when they go to court will have their interests looked after by juries made up of people from other walks of life, more or less out of sympathy with the lowly, out of sympathy with the fellow who goes through life with grimy hands and a skimmed home existence.

So there you have nonpartisan fruit already. And the general nature of the last campaign ought to show Mr. Morehouse a few things besides.

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Brisbane Hall

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Chairman, Henry Kumpel; Secretary, John J. Handier.
Business Agent, Henry Kumpel, Brisbane Hall. Chartered by A. V. of L. E. T. Dept.

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood."
The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

Latest from the McNamara Case

(By National Socialist Press.)
Los Angeles, Cal., June 21.—John J. McNamara and his brother will stand a better chance in their coming trial than they would have stood had their arrest and arraignment occurred a month later. This fact has developed since it became known that the recent legislature passed, among the numerous amendments to the penal code a measure totally abolishing the right of the defense to challenge grand jurors for any cause. A defendant, by this law, which has gone into effect since the labor leader was kidnapped in Indianapolis, may not challenge a grand juror for any cause even though the juror be a minor, insane, an alien, the prosecutor of the charge or a witness of prosecution. In fact, all that provision for the protection of the rights of the accused were wiped out.

Many amendments to the penal code were sent to the legislature with the express intention of making the laws more severe in cases where members of labor organizations were likely to fall into the clutches of the detectives. It is claimed an attorney in the employ of H. G. Otis was the author of some of these amendments. This man was on the payroll of the M. & M. and while in that capacity aided in the grand jury investigation of the Times fire.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The arrest of Ricardo Flores Magón, his brother Enrique, Librado Villereal and Anselmo Figueroa, editors and publishers of Regeneration, the Mexican Liberal weekly newspaper, was not unexpected by those who have been keeping close touch on affairs pertaining to the revolt in Mexico.

Capitalist newspapers in Los Angeles have been paving the way to a story showing the failure of Socialism because the rebels in lower California were about to be annihilated. These papers have had much to say about the "Socialist" fighters below the line.

The facts of the case are that there are but few Socialists in the ranks of the men now under arms in lower California, and those are there on their own responsibility.

The editors of Regeneration and the men under arrest are not Socialists—in fact, these men are not in sympathy with the Socialist movement. Regardless of this the working class of Los Angeles will doubtless do all that can be done to bring about the liberation of the men.

It is believed the recent raids by the rebels on H. G. Otis' ranch in lower California has caused an appeal to Washington to stop the Liberal junta in Los Angeles from further operation. The charges against the men are the same old accusations—violation of the neutrality laws. Magón and Librado have each served prison terms in Arizona under similar indictments. The imprisonment of Mexican political refugees is looked on here as the most disgraceful phase of capitalism's persecution of those who dare transgress against the wishes of the powers of exploitation on either side of the border.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 548 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Board
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The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR-UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD and cast your ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Peoria, Ill.—The new scale recently negotiated by the Typographical union and the newspapers of this city and which dates back to Feb. 1, 1911, provides for an increase in wages of \$1.20 per week for all employees up to Feb. 1, 1912, and a further advance from the latter date of \$1.20 until Feb. 1, 1916. The new agreement has been signed by all the newspaper publishers.

Barre, Vt.—The Carpenters were successful in their recent demands upon the contractors for an increase in wages of 20 cents per day for the eight-hour day.

Belleville, Ill.—The new wage scale and agreement of the Carpenters' union of this city has been accepted and signed by the master builders. The new agreement provides for a minimum wage scale of 52½ cents per hour and a few other changes for the benefit of the men. The former scale was \$4 per day and the working hours are eight per day. The agreement will be in force for two years.

Hudson, N. Y.—The brewery workers of this city secured eight hours for six months in the year and nine hours for other six months. Engineers also get increase.

efforts toward removing from the files or pigeon hole, bill known as No. 127A, relating to representative committee on Trade school.

WHEREAS, The past has shown that labor's representative on the statutory committee on Trade school has been such in name only; and

WHEREAS, The enormous expenditure of the people's money and the maintenance thereof, in the present and future trades school absolutely requires that labor should be fully represented, also the necessary details as to the manner in which the school is to be conducted, is very important; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Metal Trades council of Milwaukee and vicinity, that you at once bring this bill, 127A, to a final disposition and that labor receive its just and equitable consideration thereon.

Signed,
F. W. Wilson, Machinists, 66, F. Waechter, Molders, 125, Geo. Krogstad, Patternmakers, Committee.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

We Carry a Large Line of
Union-Made Clothing
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring
491-493 Eleventh Avenue

For Your Needs Try
Bruett CLOTHING CO.
Sellers of Up-to-Date
CLOTHING
and
FURNISHINGS
For Men and Boys
Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. 18th St.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP
482 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
166 LLOYD ST.
Fine Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227½ Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor

DIAMONDS WATCHES

Louis A. Manz
2918 Vilet Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

WELSH COAL STRIKE
Washington.—It was reported a week or so ago that the Welsh coal miners had reached a settlement of the strike then in progress in South Wales. Later information states that a deadlock has occurred, many of the miners protesting against the acceptance of the terms offered by the operators. Indications point to a further prolongation of the strike.

SIGNS FIFTY-FOUR HOUR LAW
Governor of Massachusetts Puts Seal of Approval on Bill Relating to Women and Minors.

Washington.—A bill introduced by the textile unions of the state of Massachusetts during the last session of the legislature has been enacted into law. The governor has just attached his signature and the fifty-four hour week will be an actuality Jan. 1, 1912. For many years the textile workers have been endeavoring to regulate by the law the hours to be worked, but until this year without success. The regulation just adopted will materially assist in relieving the workers of onerous conditions that have prevailed in this industry.

The special committee on Garment Workers' label, that the trouble was as yet not finally settled with the United Woollen Mills company, and requested further time. Report on motion received and the committee granted further time.

Machinery Movers' local No. 47 presented a demand for a wage scale of 40 and 45 cents per hour; time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. Same was, on motion, endorsed by the council.

Sister Heins of the striking Button Workers of Muscatine, Ia., was then granted the floor and entertainingly described the strike and the conditions which caused same.

The recommendation of the executive board was taken up at this time in executive session. The recommendation was as follows:

After hearing the request of the Carpenters to unseat Bro. Wolters in the Federated Trades council, all the parties interested and giving testimony at length, the executive board is of the opinion that the whole affair came about through the bitter feeling existing between the Carpenters and the Building Trades council of this city and in view of the fact that this matter was brought before the Building Trades council and endorsed before Bro. Wolters took the step he did and this fight is one of the Carpenters against the Building Trades council rather than Bro. Wolters personally. Therefore, we recommend for the benefit of the Carpenters, the Building Trades, and the entire labor movement that the matter be dropped, and again request that the Carpenters and the Building Trades council cease hostilities and all get together and work in harmony for the general welfare of the rank and file of the trade union movement.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the executive board be concurred in. After a lengthy discussion the motion prevailed by a vote of 75 to 27.

Dr. C. J. Hochherz
DENTIST
1043 Muskego Ave.

The Strauss-Peterson Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

Henry R. Miller
PHOTOGRAPHY
COR. THIRD AND PRAIRIE STS.
Opposite Steinweiger's

Wm. Smith
Shaving Parlor
835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

FELIX WICHTA
THE SPECIALIST
BARBER SHOP
300 Grove St., Reik. Bldg.

UNION MADE
The Gerhard Suspender
Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.
897 Third St.

Uses Label Illegally
Washington.—In a communication from Lancaster, Pa., it is stated that one of the clothing firms of that city has just been detected in the illegal use of the Garment Workers' label. From some source they have secured Garment Workers' labels and when clothing bearing the label has been demanded, the firm has had the label sewed in. Suit has been brought against the firm.

Labor Notes
Utica (N. Y.) carpenters secured an increase of 5 cents per hour.
Portsmouth (O.) carpenters get a raise of 50 cents per day. Painters secured same increase, and sheet metal workers secured 25 cents per day increase.
Concord (N. H.) city laborers secured an increase from \$1.60 to \$1.75 and \$2 per day.
Taylorville (Ill.) carpenters won a strike for a raise from 40 to 50 cents per hour.
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) building trade unions, eleven in number, have all secured increases from 5 cents per hour to \$1.50 per week.
Belleville (Ill.) carpenters secured Saturday half-holiday and two-year agreement, with 5 cents per hour increase in 1912.
Ann Arbor (Mich.) molders have won strike for 50 cents per day and reduction of working day one hour.
Newburgh (N. Y.) carpenters have just secured substantial increase.

The minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials were received and delegates seated from Metal Polishers No. 10; Carpenters, 1586; Web Pressmen, 23; and Coopers No. 35.

The executive board reported recommending that Sister Martha Heins, representing the striking Button Workers of Muscatine, Ia., be granted credentials in order that she may visit local unions of this city to solicit funds for the striking members of the Button Workers' union, concurred in.

Recommended that the business agent be instructed to have awnings placed on three of the office windows, at a cost of \$14.75, concurred in.

Recommended that charges against Bro. Albert Wolters be taken up later in the evening, and that the council go into executive session. Concurred in.

The report of the executive board as a whole was then by motion concurred in.

The report of the Metal Trades section was then indorsed and delegates requested to report back to their local unions and request their membership to assist the metal trades to organize every man employed in the metal trades line.

MINERAL WATERS
Soda Water
Weiss Beer
TELEPHONE GRAND 844

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS

FAIRBANKS-FREY
ENGRAVING CO.
214 LAUREL AVE. 144 CRO. PHONE GRAND 141

EMIL BACHMANN
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
811 THIRD ST.
Near North Avenue
Eyes Tested by a Graduate Optician

Henry Harbicht's Place
Bottle Beer. Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Barber's Union Shop Card

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.
Don't scab on the barber

Practice Limited
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT GLASSES FITTED

Dr. Benn P. Churchill
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Juneau Theatre Building
Mitchell St. and First Ave.

Philadelphia Plumbers Win
After a struggle of a few weeks' duration, the plumbers of Philadelphia have secured an increase in wages, and all of the men have returned to work.

Carmen Get Raise
Washington.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have been successful in securing a raise of wages on the

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING

Plumber Laborers, 1.....	\$0 70
Carpenters' local, 522.....	3 94
Painters' local, 159.....	4 18
Machinists' Helpers, 13077.....	54
Barbers, 50.....	3 60
Carpenters, 1586.....	43
Carpenters, 188.....	1 35
Carpenters, 1053.....	2 08
Hoisting Engineers, 139.....	6 00
Painters' Dist. council.....	6 00
Sheet Metal Workers, 24.....	6 00
Electrical Workers, 494.....	6 00
Steamfitters, 18.....	6 00
Beer Bottlers, 213.....	30 00

Bull Wheelock's Place
UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President Bartenders Union
193 FOURTH STREET

Chas. DeKarske
SALOON
Retail Dealer in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
411 CHESTNUT STREET

Borchardt Bros.

Tailors
Clothiers
Furnishers

347-349 Grove Street

MUELLER'S

White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar
J. C. Mueller
Druggist
Cor. 11th and Greenfield Aves.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Federated Trades Council
Meeting of Federated Trades council, Wednesday, June 21, 1911. Meeting called to order by Secretary Brother Reichert.

Bros. Wilson and Wilde nominated for chairman. Bro. Wilson was elected over Bro. Wilde by a rising vote of 32 to 27.

Roll call showed all officers present except Bro. Brophy, who was excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials were received and delegates seated from Metal Polishers No. 10; Carpenters, 1586; Web Pressmen, 23; and Coopers No. 35.

The executive board reported recommending that Sister Martha Heins, representing the striking Button Workers of Muscatine, Ia., be granted credentials in order that she may visit local unions of this city to solicit funds for the striking members of the Button Workers' union, concurred in.

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The report of the executive board as a whole was then by motion concurred in.

The report of the Metal Trades section was then indorsed and delegates requested to report back to their local unions and request their membership to assist the metal trades to organize every man employed in the metal trades line.

EXPENDITURES FOR EVENING

People's Realty Co. hall rent.....	\$6 75
Executive board, meeting June 18.....	4 75
Walter S. Fisher, two weeks' labor writing.....	10 00
Co-operative Printery, Labor day circulars.....	5 25
J. Brophy, salary as secretary, three months.....	9 00
J. Reichert, salary as corresponding secretary, three months.....	9 00
Emil Brodke, salary as financial secretary-treasurer.....	9 00
M. Weissenfink, sergeant-at-arms.....	3 00
Emil Brodke, postage.....	3 00
M. H. Whitaker, on Whitefish Bay committee.....	1 60
E. J. Weber, four days' salary as business agent.....	16 67
Wm. Coleman, salary as business agent, eight days.....	33 33
Wm. Coleman, postage.....	1 00

Total receipts.....\$77 72
Total expenditures.....\$112 35
Adjournment.

WILLIAM COLEMAN,
Secretary Pro Tem.

Theo. Twelmeyer
Watchmaker and Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

Brisbane Hall Annex
BUFFET
ADOLPH HEUMANN
526 Chestnut St.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS
Phone So. 4282
373 FIRST AVENUE 373 **FISH**

JUNG

Ben Rheinfrank
Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise
1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

MIES UNION TAILOR
875 Kinnickinnic Ave. 875
(Near South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 14647

Glases
consult
A. REINHARD
Established over 20 years at
154-2nd St. Franklin Block

Smoke Tampanola
100 CIGAR
MANUFACTURED BY
876 16th Ave. Phone South 2336

The Daily Today

is
Our Slogan Every Day

The Movement in Wisconsin Needs a Metropolitan Socialist Newspaper, and it Needs Your Help to Establish it. Subscribe for as Many Bonds as Possible on Blank or another page.

PINSEL'S UNION MADE
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
and SHOES for the whole family
464 MITCHELL STREET

Hats and Furnishings
AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1301 Vilet Street

Meeting Halls for Rent
A few dates are still open for the Small Hall in Brisbane Building
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are open for engagement for the large hall in Brisbane Building

Peter Schupmehl
Saloon and Palm Garden
520 State St.

WM. WIGDER
OPTICIAN
405 Twelfth Street
If you have eyes CONSULT W. W.

Meeting Halls for Rent

A few dates are still open for the Small Hall in Brisbane Building
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are open for engagement for the large hall in Brisbane Building

Unions, Societies and Organizations are requested to investigate these halls. They are high, well ventilated and fireproof. The building is a modern structure, built entirely by Union Labor. They are splendid halls to hold meetings.

Branches of the Social-Democratic Party and other organizations will find these halls excellent and convenient for lectures. Take up the matter with your organization. The big hall ought to be used every Sunday afternoon for this purpose. Why not organize for such weekly Sunday afternoon lectures?

People's Realty Co.
528-532 CHESTNUT STREET
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Making Prisons Better

One of best correction farms in the country.

Milwaukee county to make record, says Sheehan.

The plan of the present county administration is to abolish the factory feature of the house of correction during more than half the year. The

new farm near North Milwaukee is to be used for the growing of vegetables, potatoes, and truck.

Sheehan's Views

"To the farthest possible extent," says Chairman James Sheehan of the board of supervisors, "the farm will be made to produce what the inmates consume."

Gross Hardware Snaps

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

BEGINNING SATURDAY, JUNE 24, ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 30

Bass and Pickerel Are Biting Good

Fishermen tell us they are having extra good luck this year. And such big ones, too. It's certainly great sport to haul them out when you have reliable tackle of the Gross kind. Here are a few:

REELS	LINES	RODS
Talbot.....\$10 to \$30	Holyoke.....\$1.25	Heddon.....\$1 to \$15
Meek.....\$7.50 to \$30	Knoxall.....\$1.50	Steel.....\$1 to \$5
Shakespeare.....\$7.50 to \$15	Kingfisher.....\$1.50	Devine.....\$1 to \$20
Redford.....\$5 to \$30	Hillier.....\$1.50	Bristol Rods \$5 to \$15
Penrod.....\$5 to \$30	Others 10c up	Luckie Steel \$1.50 to \$5

ARTIFICIAL BAIT—LIVE FROGS

Hammock Time Is Here

We are showing a great variety of colored, shaped and sized in our hammocks this year. Better look at them. \$2.50 to \$6.00

SUMMER OUTING NEED: Lawn Tennis—Baseball—Golf—Crocket.

EASY RUNNING LAWN MOWERS

Cadet, 16-in. knives, special at.....\$2.50

Jewel, 18-inch knives, special at.....\$3.50

BALL BEARING MOWERS

Lakewood, 16-inch knives, special at.....\$6.00

Special at.....\$10

"MAGIC" LAWN HOSE

Can be tied in a knot and won't crack. Every foot guaranteed. Per foot.....18c

Other hose up from 10c.

Howe Reels, 65c to \$3.50

Lawn Sprinklers, 25c to \$1.25

Grass Shears

Made of best spring tempered shear steel, this week.....\$9c

Handy Nest of Saws

Instantly interchangeable and adjustable. Have patent thumb screw fasteners. Carved handle, 16-inch keyhole, 14-inch compass, 18-inch pruning saw. Regular price \$1.00, special this week.....79c

BENCH DRILL PRESSES

A very serviceable Drill Press of simple construction. Has compound lever feed and very easily adjusted. Can be clamped on any bench. Will hold regular size Miller Falls Hand Drills. Price of stand.....\$1.58

Drill Press with Hand Drill holding 3-1/2 drills in three jaw chuck. Also eight drill points in.....\$2.69

Drill Press with Hand Drill holding 3-1/2 drills in three jaw chuck, large size handle and cut gears, with 8 drill points.....\$3.83

Now is the Time to Buy Your

GAS RANGE

Single Oven Gas Range, Burners.....\$14

Cabinet Gas Ranges, with two large ovens on top and 4 burners.....\$25

All Gas Connections Free.

White Enamelled Refrigerators

Gibson's Special Refrigerators. Hardwood case, adjustable wire shelves, large provision chamber, special at.....\$6.75

75 lbs. capacity.....\$9.75

50 lbs. capacity.....\$11.75

100 lbs. capacity.....\$16.75

Minnesota Refrigerators

Three Front Doors. 100 lbs. ice capacity. White enameled provision chamber, with three front doors, special for this week at.....\$29.75

Herrick Dry Air Refrigerators, special at.....\$33 to \$125

Bohn Syphon Refrigerators, Special at.....\$38 to \$75

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

Ph. Gross Hardware Co.

126-128 GRAND AVENUE

The Mark of Expert Shoemaking Is Apparent in Luedke's Shoes

LADIES' OXFORDS

We have them here waiting for you. Not only for Women, but for Men and Children as well. Anything you want and the price is right, too! Shoe satisfaction with every pair you buy. Nowhere will you find a better display.



2.00 to 5.00

Luedke Sells Better Shoes

413-415 National Ave.

Open Evenings Closed Sundays

"If we have a factory on the farm, we shall go as far as we can to keep it out of competition with free labor. I have been a union man all my life. And I am opposed as strongly as a man can be, to prison made goods going on the market at low prices and affecting the wages of free labor."

Blocking Tactics

Ever since there have been Social Democrats on the Board of Supervisors, they have fought for changes in the county prison methods. We were all ready to buy a site, one of the finest pieces of country land in Milwaukee county, when a big manufacturer and a notorious crank and wedder, Thomas Neasey, began injunction proceedings, which stopped us. This deal, however, has now gone through. The suit of Mr. Neasey has failed.

Work Has Begun

"Already a number of trustees from the house of correction are at work on the new farm. Crops have been planted and are being cultivated. And as soon as we learn definitely whether the county or state shall have charge of the prisoners having from six months to three years sentences, we shall have plans drawn and building will begin."

A Bad Bill

"At present a bill is before the legislature and is backed by the state board of control. This bill, if passed, will provide that all prisoners sent

tenced for more than six months will go to the state prison at Waupun. We are against this bill for a number of reasons."

A Fresh Air Farm

"On the new fresh air farm we will have better methods and facilities for handling prisoners than those in use in Waupun. Prisoners will be segregated. The old criminal and the young offender will be kept separate. There will be no barbarous old dungeons—solitary confinement of the kind in force in Waupun is not to be tolerated."

State Prison Disgrace

"Further, we regard the sending of certain kinds of prisoners to Waupun as an unnecessary brutality. There are some minor crimes for which a man should not be sent to the state prison. A certain disgrace is connected with going to Waupun which does not attach to a county prison sentence."

"At every turn we have been meeting with obstructive tactics from political and business sources, chiefly plotting. Yet in spite of this meddling and plotting, we believe that the correction farm, now being inaugurated, will be an exceptionally fine example of the most humane, constructive prison methods."

Model Prison Farm

In every respect it will be sanitary and healthful. The aim of its whole discipline and regime will be to rebuild such wrecked men as it is possible to rebuild."

"We have understood only too well that the present house of correction is unsanitary, antiquated, barbarous. And we have made a long fight for

Wisconsin State Organization

H. M. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

State Conference

The following resolutions have been submitted to the branches and locals of the state for their consideration with the expectation that they will receive the necessary number of endorsements to enable their submission to a referendum vote.

WHEREAS, The inspiration, direction and promotion of our state movement, from its inception up to the present time, has developed chiefly upon the movement in Milwaukee; and

WHEREAS, The state movement has now progressed to such a stage where the responsibility of its future growth ought to be more actively assumed by the membership of the entire state; Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, In order to arouse the fullest and united interest and activity on the part of the entire membership with respect to the movement in Wisconsin a state conference be held in the city of Stevens Point, Nov. 4, 5 and 6, for the consideration of all matters pertaining to said movement; each branch to be entitled to one delegate and one additional for every fifty members. A good standing, the state organization to be represented by the state secretary, state organizer and one member of the executive committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, In order to arouse the membership of the state as to the needs of the movement and as a guide to the work of the conference the branches and members individually be urged to offer suggestions along the lines of organization, propaganda, press, etc., upon the receipt of which the state secretary is to transmit the same in the form of a weekly circular to each and every branch from the time of the adoption of their resolution up to the meeting of the conference.

By way of explanation, I beg the privilege of a few lines. Generally speaking, I believe it cannot be contradicted that our movement in Wisconsin, from its inception up to the present time, gained its inspiration and was promoted and directed by the movement in Milwaukee, but it should NOT be understood as meaning that the membership of Milwaukee has given the state as such any special deliberate attention, for in the matter of active participation in the affairs of our state movement the membership of Milwaukee has been just as little concerned as the membership generally throughout the state. Upon closer analysis it will be found that the affairs of our state movement have been managed by a mere handful of zealous and devoted Milwaukee comrades.

Now, while the launching and early growth of any organization of human endeavor necessarily always depends upon the zeal devotion and guidance of a few, yet when such efforts have matured into force or power in human affairs as to be termed a "movement" then as an evidence of confidence in its future progress, in view of the corresponding growth of the responsibilities connected therewith, the movement as a whole, through its organized membership, ought to assert a greater interest in its affairs, and as a step in that direction the state conference is proposed.

The party in Wisconsin has never had a representative meeting for the sole purpose of considering matters of party concern; our bi-annual conventions have always taken place in Milwaukee which firstly made the representation of up-state locals and branches contingent upon their financial means; and secondly, such conventions were always taken up with the election of candidates and the securing of headlines in the newspapers is the chief object. The consideration of internal party matters such as organization, propaganda, finance, press, etc., are essentially out of place in such a gathering. Stevens Point is proposed as the

place for the holding of the conference because of its central location, thus allowing the up-state branches and locals to be represented at a minimum expense. The balance of the resolution is, I believe, self explanatory as to its object and purpose.

John Doerfler, Jr., Member of the Twentieth Ward Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 23, 1911.

Dear Comrade:

Sometime ago we suggested to the locals in the state the speaking dates for Comrades Jacobs and Clark of Oklahoma.

We received a sufficient number of requests for speakers, but up to now have been unable to comply with these requests.

Comrade Jacobs asked our permission to remain in the East for a few more months, which was granted him by the State Executive Board, figuring on Comrade Clark, who is a very good speaker to take all the dates asked for by the locals. But we also received word from Comrade Clark that he cannot come to Wisconsin at this time. So we were compelled to look for other speakers.

We are contemplating to get some of our best speakers to Wisconsin, but up to now have not received any replies. We have asked the comrades in the state to be patient and wait until we can give them more definite information. CARL MINKLEY.

Answering the Journal

[Copy.]

Mr. B. Hollubacher, 1105 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: The same mail that brought your card and the enclosure from the Milwaukee Journal, brought also from Milwaukee a note from a friend of Mr. Berger, who had recently been here and who wrote that having seen the "apartments," he could understand how things may look different in pictures from what they do in reality.

The Farragut, where Mr. Berger has been living, is a general apartment house. It is inhabited chiefly by newspaper correspondents, government clerks and professional people. The two diminutive rooms which Mr. Berger took when Mrs. Berger was here were sublet from a government clerk.

The person who wrote this yarn knew all these facts and made up his story solely with the intent to deceive. Very truly yours,

W. J. Ghent, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1911.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee.

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE I CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS AT THE SMALL STORE PIT

LUDWIG BERG 317 N. ST.

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty

NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.

620 East Water Street

AHRENS & VAHL

We Have a Complete Line of Men's, Women's and Children's Summer Footwear

Union Stamp Shoes

Union Stamp Shoes

Union Stamp Shoes

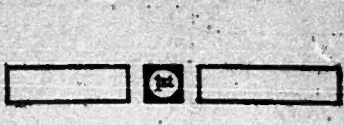
improvement of the bad situation." "We now expect confidently that the new correction farm will at least equal and probably surpass those of Kansas City and Cleveland, which have made such splendid records."

Strike Breaker Fined

The cigarmakers, 26 of them, have been on strike at the MiLola Cigar Co., Second and Sycamore streets, for six weeks, and on last Monday one of the pickets for the strikers was slugged by a strike-breaker and the strike-breaker had to pay \$5 and costs to get out of the toils of the law. The fellow's name is Ed. Grey, and he claimed that he was formerly a resident of Cincinnati.

On the morning in question one of the strikers who was acting as a picket, noticed Grey approaching the building and thought he was probably a man seeking work and not knowing that there was a strike. He spoke to him, just as the man started up the stairs, saying, "Are you a cigarmaker?" Immediately, according to those who saw it, the fellow whirled around, saying in an ugly tone, "You of — what the — business is it of yours?" "I spoke to you as a gentleman," replied the picket, but it is claimed Grey drew out of his pockets a rock which he held in his hands as he struck the picket, who turned to walk away. As he turned the fellow kicked him and then ran in to the factory. The picket was a good, husky man and could have flogged his man, but obeyed in spite of temptation the union command to avoid trouble where possible.

The MiLola company make the MiLola cigar, which sells for ten, fifteen and twenty cents and higher, and makes most of his sales in Milwaukee. Since the strike began it has had hard work to get cigarmakers and for a time had some cigars made for it by a Chicago firm, but the men when they learned that they were helping to break a strike refused, half of

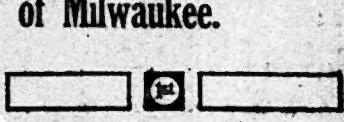


The wage earner often has considerable difficulty in accumulating savings.

On this account he should be particularly careful to place them in a secure investment.

Inquire at Window No. 1 of this Bank concerning our Certificate of Deposit.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee.



them, to stay at work. The company here is said to have a recent graduate of the house of correction, and another chap from outside of town who boasts of helping to break strikes elsewhere, good, qualified men are scarce at the shop, it is said.

Dress Calicoes and Apron Gingham

APRON GINGHAMS, blue check, 27 in. wide and DRESS CALICOES, full 24 in. wide, excellent patterns in grey and blue, sold at 6c yard.

33c

ALWAYS GO FIRST TO

KAHN'S

NATIONAL AVENUE BETWEEN GROVE AND FIRST AVENUE.

Ask for our Valuable FREE 5 per cent. Merchandise Rebate Checks Always Equal to 5 Stamps or the S. & H. Green Trading Stamp.

SOME EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR Great Building Sales

SKIRTS REDUCED

Here are a number of exceptionally well made VOILE, SERGE and PANAMA SKIRTS, each model splendidly tailored, superior quality fabrics, the same SKIRTS THAT SOLD REGULARLY to \$10, in this first REBUILDING SALE, priced at \$4.95.

Values to \$10 for \$4.95

LINEN SUITS AT SMALL PRICES

A large assortment of ODD NUMBERS in LINEN SUITS in an assortment of shades and styles in the plain models or with lace insertion. Of course the price is remarkable, but REBUILDING DEMANDS lots of space.

Values to \$9.50 for \$1.98

Lot 1

BATISTE and LAWN DRESSES, seasonable shades, VAL. \$1.98

Lot 2

DRESSES of LAWN—BATISTE, pretty shades, lace insert, ed. VAL. to \$2.98 for \$2.98

CHILDREN'S COATS AT SMALL PRICES

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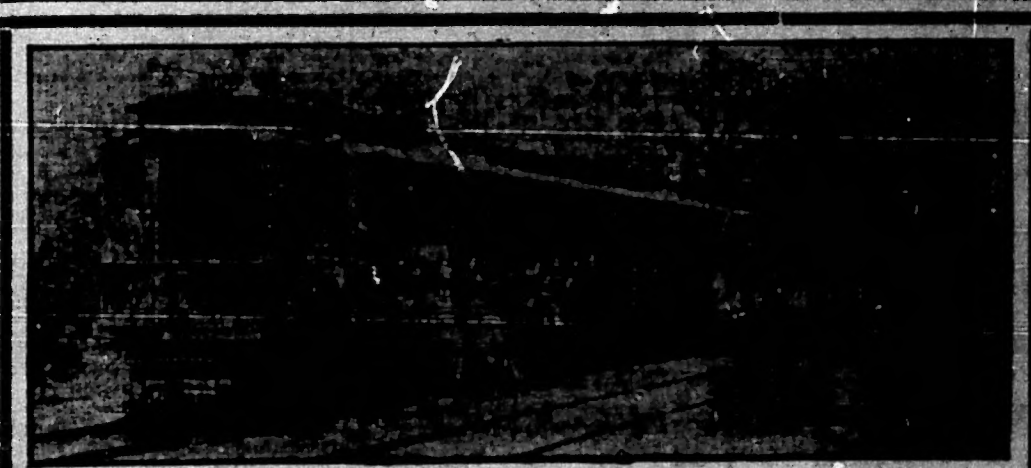
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FOR SALE, 80 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND
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MR. BISTORIUS,
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Workers Discriminated Against

Two business men appointed jury commissioners.

Union men and Social-Democrats feared on juries.

"Keep the working class out of the jury commission."

"Keep the power of selecting juries entirely in the hands of the business men of Milwaukee county. Shut out the working class."

These are the ideas of the judges of Milwaukee county as shown in the appointments of jury commissioners.

How Appointments Are Made

The names that go into the jury boxes from which the jurymen are chosen are decided upon by three commissioners. These three commissioners are appointed by seven of the judges of Milwaukee county. These seven judges are the six circuit judges and the one municipal court judge.

All jurymen serving in circuit courts, civil courts, the municipal court and in the coroner's hearings, are selected from a list made up by these three commissioners.

Some Sworn Statements

Now, last December, Charles G. Schmidt, at that time county treasurer-elect, resigned from the office of jury commissioner. He is a Social-Democrat and the first and only man known to be active in the labor movement, who ever held the office of

jury commissioner. In appointing his successor the judges have delayed five and a half months. During this time the question arose as to what proportion of trades unionists and Social-Democrats were serving on juries.

Six court clerks, five of whom are either trades unionists or Social-Democrats, have made sworn statements that the number of jurymen who are trades unionists or Social-Democrats is less than 7 per cent in some courts and less than 2 per cent in other courts.

Less Than One Out of Forty

Jurymen is a trades union man or a Social-Democrat.

About one of three of the citizens of Milwaukee is a Social-Democrat or a union man. But among jurymen less than one out of forty is a Social-Democrat or union man. Could there be clearer evidence of discrimination?

A Clear Disregard

A few days ago Frank Snell, jury commissioner, resigned. That made two vacancies to be filled. And when the so-called "nonpartisan" judges got their wise and solemn heads together and made their appointments of two men to fill these vacancies, they exercised a peculiar and conspicuous disregard for the working class, the wage earners of Milwaukee county.

Whether it was deliberate and in-

tended or whether it was pure forgetfulness on the part of these supposedly wise and just men, they left out the working people.

They refused to give representation on this important body to that class which is the largest numerically and which is the most essential to the community economically.

The Jury Commissioners

The two new commissioners appointed are John G. Wollaege, who succeeds Charles G. Schmidt, and R. Bruce Douglas, who succeeds Frank Snell. Who is Wollaege and who is Douglas? It is well to know. For these two men along with W. J. Kroeger, the third man, have it in their power to say whether court juries shall be of the corporation kind or of the people's kind.

Mr. Kroeger, as is well known, is one of the proprietors of the big south side department store. He is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association and strong for certain big business interests of the city. Moreover, he was appointed to give the Catholics representation.

The Two New Men

Both Mr. R. Bruce Douglas and Mr. John G. Wollaege, the two new commissioners, are lacking in any working class affiliation or identity.

Their connections and records are such that their selection is a direct

affront upon the people who compose the bulk of the population of Milwaukee county, the wage-earning class. Their records will be presented here later.

"Nonpartisan" Judges

The seven "nonpartisan" judges who made the appointments of these "business men" jury commissioners are:

**JOHN C. LUDWIG
WARREN D. TARRANT
WILLIAM J. TURNER
ORREN T. WILLIAMS
FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER
AUGUST C. BACKUS
LAWRENCE W. HALSEY**

What a Printer Says

"There is sure to be a reaction from this policy of the judges of Milwaukee county," said a member of the typographical union. "The case is clear enough. On a basis of proportional representation in the jury boxes, about one out of three jurors should be union men or Social-Democrats. But the actual fact is, as shown by the sworn statements of court clerks, that only about one out of forty names in the jury lists is a union man or a Social-Democrat."

For Political Action

"It means," said this printer, "that

these judges have given the working class one more strong argument for getting into political action. Suppose there are cases in court involving boycotts, or blacklists, or strikes. And then suppose that the lists from which the jurymen are chosen are made out entirely by men who are closely hooked up with the big business interests of the city. Will these jury commissioners favor the big business interests, hostile to organized labor? Or will these jury commissioners try to get jurymen who are opposed to the grasping, labor-hating methods of the corporations?"

"I guess when the people once come to understand this little game, they will make an answer with their ballots that the wise and solemn nonpartisan judges will understand."

Liberty Slush!

In the rotunda of the court house are a number of mottoes. They are executed in red letters.

As you linger a moment and contemplate these mottoes, you who are wise and know what is going on in the courts, a curious smiles comes to your lips. The mottoes are:

All men are created free and equal.—Thomas Jefferson.

Where liberty dwells there is my country.—Franklin.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.—Washington.

Side Lights on Legislation at Madison

Madison, Wis.—It may be of interest to know the makeup of the so-called Progressive legislature, and the stand taken on the various questions by the various groups.

The largest of these groups is that made up of the farmers, of whom there are thirty-three in the assembly. While most of these are generally found recording their votes for the most radical measures and against the domination of special interests, yet as a whole labor legislation fared badly at their hands. The bill exempting the canneries of this state from the child labor laws received their strong support. Their strong support of this bill and their hostility to the ten-hour bill for women are striking illustrations of their attitude on these questions.

On questions concerning the farmers' interests, however, they are always united. The farmers are undoubtedly well posted as to what affects their interests directly as farmers; but they do not understand very well those matters in relation to which the workers in the city and country have interest in common.

It is at times amusing to watch the lawyers, of whom there are nineteen in the lower house. They seem to have, with a few exceptions, no definite views on matters of legislation. They are found on all sides of all questions. Some argue for Korn Syrup, and some against; some for the gas monopoly, and some against; some defending the railroad commission, and some attacking it—and so all along the line. One can never tell which way the wind will blow from the lawyers' quarters next time. Sometimes the indications are pretty strong that it depends largely upon the clients with whom they may have been affiliated before coming to the legislature.

It is true that the progressive Republicans did have a platform this time—and it is well known where some of the planks in this platform were taken from.

But it is also true that some of these planks could not have been carried into effect if they had not had the support of the twelve Social-Democrats.

The Social-Democrats knew more about some of the ideas contained in these planks years ago than the progressives know now, and helped to

SWIMMING IS AN ART

that can be easily acquired by taking a course of instruction at

ROHN'S SWIMMING SCHOOL

West Side of River Above the Dam. Phone North 1839. John Teudt, Prop.

whip the administration bills into proper shape.

An illustration of the process which has gone on in this session is found in the story of the street trades bill for children. This bill was drawn and introduced by one of the committees in the assembly, backed by the administration and approved by the Social-Democrats. It passed the assembly; but in the senate, in spite of the protests of the Social-Democratic senators and the platform pledges of the Republicans, it was slaughtered.

Only after a visit by a Social Democratic member of each house to the governor, and under the protection of a motion to reconsider made by a Social-Democratic senator who changed his vote for that purpose, was the bill

finally saved and passed through the senate under the Republican party whip.

The Democrats, of whom there are twenty-nine in the assembly and four in the senate, seem to have been without a legislative program. At least nothing was heard from the Democratic side in the assembly, unless it was once—namely, the occasion of the final vote on the workmen's compensation law. On that occasion Schwalbach stated that he was a Democrat, elected on a Democratic platform, and therefore would vote for the bill. Rohan, a black-haired Irishman from Kaukauna, retorted that he was a Democrat, elected on a Democratic platform, and therefore would vote as he pleased.

What the "Shills" Did to Us!

Some people seemed to think that the aldermen's voting to allow the street show on Market street last week was a slap at the mayor's veto. This was not the case. The aldermen were pretty much of one mind regarding such exhibitions, but learned that expense had already been incurred.

The main show itself was not so bad, accordingly as you look at it, but the fakirs who made up a part of the street exhibition certainly separated the people from their money in "laund office" shape. For it is not generally known that most of the games are cooked. It is not generally known that these people have a system by which people are fleeced, that they have a number of men, confeder-

ates—shillabers or "shills" is the term they use among themselves—who are allowed to win before the crowd just to stimulate business with the snickers, that the games are "fixed" against all but the shillabers.

The shillabers were busy during the busy hours of the evenings of the Market street fair, winning prizes and money that was later secretly given back. And when the show wanted another week to operate on the South side, the aldermen did not have much trouble deciding against the plan.

People who lost their good money at the Market street fair are to be pitied—for they did not know they were patronizing a fake game. Robbery is robbery, no matter how cute it is played.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Much the judges care for justice—what they are after is class service.

The present day juries are almost entirely made up of non-wage working class. The "nonorable" judges saw to that, all right, all right!

Senator Bodensab fought the bill to license hotels so that the shady ones can be regulated. He did not want the bedhouses molested, according to his vote. A fine representative!

Chief Clancy's innocent looking face, plus the boosting of certain newspaper reporters, plus the help of his "wet-nurse," Chief Janssen, enable an inefficient fire chief to hold on and to misrule "his" department.

A recall law for judges would be a pretty good thing for Milwaukee just about this time. It would take some of the "nonpartisan" cockiness out of them and make them feel that the people must be reckoned with, after all.

The wage working class is the preponderating class in this city, but the judges have conspired to keep them from getting adequate and just recognition on the juries that try cases where workmen have their rights at stake!

This is the time for Judges Turner, Williams, Ludwig, Tarrant, Halsey, Eschweiler and Backus to do some explaining—or to take refuge behind the dignity of their jobs and refuse to face the working people of Milwaukee on the question of their anti-labor jury commission.

Labor papers are printing an appreciation of the really remarkable and almost universal use of the printers' label in Milwaukee on official and business stationery since the Social-Democratic administration began. It would make good reading for certain card men—merely card men—in the local English typographical union, by the way.

More card men deserve what they get. They deserve to have a class jury against them in case they ever have a damage suit in court. They are the clogs on progress. They are the fellows who keep the working class from getting justice and a fair shake all around. They are the fellows who help the capitalists to keep the working class divided. A divided work-

ing class is easily kept down toward the slave level.

Five cents reduction in gas—say, but those gas monopolists are generous! And the Semet-Solvay company offered some years ago to furnish fuel gas to the people of Milwaukee at 50 cents. Fuel and illuminating gas are one and the same thing, and the only reason why they did not offer to supply illuminating gas at that time was that the gas company had an exclusive franchise to supply that kind in Milwaukee. And the gas light company offers us a reduction of five measly little cents—faugh!

That's the way it always is! The gas light company offers a five cent reduction to the common herd, but offers the big users a reduction of from 15 to 30 cents. Soak the little fellow that is least able to pay! Here again you see the benefit of the people using things for themselves. They supply their own water and every user, big or little, pays the same per gallon. If the people owned their own gas supply they would see that all were treated alike. But the people learn slowly. Many of them like to be plucked, it sometimes seems.

Every one of the following judges voted to close the jury commission to the working class of Milwaukee: TURNER, WILLIAMS, LUDWIG, TARRANT, HALSEY, ESCHWEILER AND BACKUS.

The "workingman's friends"—BEFORE election. After election the workingman be damned! Not one of these men had the decency and the fairness to demand that the jury commission be nonpartisan and representative of the whole citizenship. Not one of them was man enough to put aside his class bias and to serve the people dispassionately AS HIS OATH OF OFFICE COMMANDS!

For years the Socialists have sought to control the fire and police departments. With the control of the commission they would seek to displace Chief John T. Janssen and Chief Thomas A. Clancy.

The above slam is from the news columns of the Daily News. It is a dishonest statement. What the Socialists have been trying to do was to get the police and fire departments straightened out so that the men can have a fair shake, and so that the city will cease to take pension money out

of their monthly pay envelopes without giving them the right to a fair trial before a chief can fire them and the city rob them of their pension money. The thing is monstrously wrong and the Daily News ought to stand for a fair shake instead of throwing dirty flings at the Socialists.

To look at Chief Clancy you would think him incapable of anything crooked or tricky. Verily, his face is his fortune. But no man beats watching more than he. Ald. Weiley handed him a pretty good one last Monday. Fire and Police Commissioner Phillip always makes it a rule to call for an executive session of the commission in order to shut out the Socialist aldermen on the fire and police committee, yet Clancy is allowed to sneak in to the executive sessions, where he has a chance to play his games. Ald. Weiley blocked the Chief's tricks pretty well last Monday. Phillip made his foxy motion for an executive session, and then Weiley declared that if he, Weiley, stayed on, the chief would lose. Poor Clancy! He had to beat a retreat, and just when he was trying to get through a hurried examination in order to make his brother an assistant chief! For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain!

The papers announce that the Badger State Humane society, now that its superintendent is dead, has decided not to unite with the Wisconsin Humane society, and it is to the shame of the men and women composing the former society that such a report could get out. Rival humane societies! the very thought of rivalry and humanity going together brings a shock. When Supt. Whitehead was dropped from the original society, his partisans in that organization promptly established the rival body, the Badger State Humane society to provide him with a berth. It was entirely a personal affair, organized from personal and none too praiseworthy motives. Of course, the organizers had a right to their opin-

ion that humanity toward animals could not be meted out without the long time and much criticised superintendent having a hand in it, and the claim that this conviction on the part of some of them flowed from the fact of his handiness in buying horseflesh for them advantageously, (even in a shrewd way, to say no worse) may not have been a valid one.

Be all this as it may, the fact remains that he is now dead and resting under his self-worded laudatory tombstone, and that the main factor in "humane" quarrels is no longer to be considered. It is now time that the Badger Humane society members wake up to the figure they cut in the public mind and the contempt that "humane rivalry" produces and that they clear the field for united, wholesome work for the undivided protection of dumb animals. Let the farce come to an end. Let public sympathy and co-operation take the place of public disgust!

It is amusing to see the Journal's efforts to show that the Milwaukee newspapers have not tried to blacken the Social-Democratic administration. Some lickspittle reader, or alleged reader, can be trotted out to give the Journal a clean bill. But the fact is, and the Journal knows it only too well, that the Milwaukee capitalist daily papers combined to poison the people's minds against the city administration, and more hellish still, they united on a campaign to blacken Mayor Seidel personally so as to destroy his usefulness as a mayor and to alienate from him the trust and good feeling of the citizens. We repeat, a more hellish crusade was never undertaken by interest serving sheets in any city in America, and it must not be forgotten that it was one innocent daily newspaper, the ones who have taken for years and trusted, who engaged in the despicable work. It is well to get your eyes open regarding these papers. Do not think that it is the naughty newspapers away off somewhere else that do the devil's work for plutocracy.

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